

REPORTS CONFLICT
ON AIRMEN FIRED AT

Secretary Lansing Will Await
Fuller Details Before Ex-
pressing Opinion.

WARNING MAY BE RESULT

Carranza Soldiers Said to Be
Within Rights If Border
Had Been Crossed.

Special Despatch to The Sun.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Secretary of State Lansing announced today that the United States Government had reached no decision as to its action respecting the firing on an American airplane by Mexicans near the border.

It develops that the chief point now in dispute is whether or not the American airplane was flying over Mexican territory when the shots were fired. The Mexican consul at Laredo says it was. If this is the case there is every indication that the United States Government will not feel justified in making representations to Carranza. Technically Carranza soldiers crossing the border in violation of the laws of Mexico are entitled to fire on an invading American airplane. It is explained, even though this act might be regarded as showing the hostile spirit of the Mexicans.

Construed as Invasion.

There is no well defined international law covering the flight of an airplane over foreign territory, but the practice has been to regard such acts as constituting invasion in the same sense that entry of troops into foreign soil would constitute invasion. It is recalled that before the European war British and French planes frequently crossed the border by mistake and promptly were sent back.

The United States Government does not claim the right to send army airplanes over Mexican territory without notifying the Mexican authorities in advance. There have been recent reports of American planes crossing the border and one report states that an American plane flew as far as Chihuahua to bring back gold from Mexico. There is no official word of this at the State Department, but it is pointed out that such an act would be in violation of Mexican law, as Carranza has forbidden the export of gold from the country.

There was a report that Major-General Dickman, commanding the American troops on the border, will be notified by the War Department of the position of the United States Government regarding the flying across the border of American planes. He probably will be asked not to permit the planes to cross the border without good reason and without notifying the Mexican authorities.

Mexicans Always Warned.

In cases where American troops cross the border to follow a "hot trail" after the nearest Carranzista commander, the Mexican protests do not serve to prevent these punitive expeditions but, it is pointed out, the Mexicans are at least warned of the danger.

The present case differs from the recent case where two American aviators were held for ransom because in this case the aviators were not Carranzista troops were responsible. Had the aviators been taken by Carranzistas it is regarded here as extremely doubtful whether the American punitive expedition would have entered the territory.

In determining whether or not the American aviators were over Mexican territory, the United States Government is governed by the testimony of witnesses, the credibility of their reports, etc.

AIRMEN FIRED ON FOR
FRIGHTENING HORSES

Mexican Consul Explains At-
tack Near Laredo.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Sept. 3.—A Mexican cavalry troop fired on the American airplane near Laredo Tuesday because it was flying so low that it frightened the horses. The Mexicans, causing them to scatter, according to an official statement received today by the Mexican Consul in San Antonio from Consul Garcia at Laredo, the attack resulted in the slight injury of Capt. David W. McNabb, who was flying the plane with Lieut. von de B. Johnson.

It was the purpose of the Mexican troops merely to cause the American aviators to fly higher and cease scaring the horses, the statement said. The communication did not mention the attitude of the airplane at the time, except that it was flying "very low."

These reports, it was said, showed that the American aviators were in Texas territory at all times except for a few seconds when they attempted to cross the border to escape the bullets and circle away.

A report from the aviators, according to unofficial information, stated they saw a group of Mexicans near the Rio Grande and descended to a low altitude to investigate, and that as they passed the point the Mexicans suddenly opened fire on them.

LAREDO, Tex., Sept. 3.—Possibility of an immediate retaliatory action by United States military forces in connection with the attack yesterday on an American airplane near Laredo, has been eliminated. It was indicated here today by the admission of Mexican authorities today that the attack was made by Carranza soldiers.

Mexican Consul Garcia, in announcing that Mexican soldiers on their own initiative had fired upon the airplane, said a complete report had been made to Mexico city, with a request for instructions as to punishment for those guilty.

One point in difference to-night between Mexican and American reports was the location of the airplane when the opening volley was fired into it. Consul Garcia declared an investigation showed it was the kilometer inside the Mexican border, while unofficial American reports insist the plane was in Texas territory at the time.

The exact nature of the report made by Col. Buck, district commander, to Major-General Dickman, Southern Department commander at San Antonio, was generally known to-night, as the former refused to make any statement. It is assumed he forwarded the testimony of American witnesses to the attack, who declared emphatically the plane was near the Texas bank of the Rio Grande.

SLAYER OF SCHAEFER KILLED.

Disputed Of By Home Defense
League, Mexico Reports.

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Chihuahua Citizens See
U. S. 'Planes and Protest

CHIHUAHUA CITY, Mexico, Sept. 3.—Two airplanes believed to be American and bearing the numbers E-344 and B-335, flew over Chihuahua City yesterday and disappeared toward the northeast. There have been many unofficial protests from all classes against what is considered an unnecessary provoking act of the Americans. This is said to be the second appearance of American planes here within a week.

Home Defense League of Pinos, who
pursued the outlaws, the Mexican Em-
bassy reported today.

Schaefer and his driver were killed while traveling in a carriage near Pinos with 5,000 pesos, which were stolen by the bandits, the announcement adds.

John W. Correll, an American citizen, was responsible for the murder of Schaefer and his driver. He has been arrested and will be placed on trial at Tampico, the Mexican Embassy today announced. The arrests were made by Los Mochis and included Ramon Diaz, chief of the bandits, Rafael Ruiz, Francisco Gamboa, Blas Vidal and Francisco Valverde.

VILLA FORCES LOSE 100 DEAD.

Mexican Federal Chief Claims Big
Victory Near Durango City.

EL PASO, Tex., Sept. 3.—Official reports from Gen. Manuel Duesque received at Juarez military headquarters today told of the severe defeat of Villa Carranzista forces near Durango. The battle was fought at the hands of Federal forces commanded by Gen. Duesque. In the morning, six miles east of Durango city, the Villa forces were moving to attack Durango, when they were overtaken by the Federal forces. In an armored troop train on the Mexican Central Railroad, the rebels, according to Gen. Duesque, numbered 700. The battle lasted upward of an hour, when the rebels fled, leaving 100 dead, wounded and prisoners on the field. The Federalists lost four officers and five men killed and 17 wounded.

\$250,000 INDEMNITY WAS GIFT.

Sum Paid to France Came From
Private German Donor.

BERLIN, Sept. 3.—The indemnity of one million marks (\$250,000), paid to France for the killing of Sergeant Paul Mannheim in Berlin last July was the gift of a private person desirous of seeing the war ended, according to the *Vossische Zeitung*. The sum was paid on the express understanding that it should be handed to the Red Cross.

A Havas despatch from Paris on August 31 announced that Germany had paid France an indemnity of one million francs (\$200,000) for the Mannheim case and that the French Government would make a gift of this amount to the International Red Cross. Reports of the negotiations over the case previously stated that Germany, while willing to make monetary compensation to the extent of 100,000 francs (\$20,000) to the family of the soldier, was standing out against the payment of the larger sum.

CLUE IN COOPER CASE.

Blood Stain Found on Automobile
Owned by Dead Man.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 3.—Discovery of a blood stained finger print on a door of the automobile of Robert J. Cooper, attorney, who was murdered near Belle Meade Park, a suburb, was discovered tonight by the police. Bertillon experts have been summoned to examine the print, which the police accept as that of the murderer, in removing the slain man from the automobile.

The police continue to work on the theories that the man was murdered by person with whom he had stock transactions or by "bootleggers."

RISK CHIEF ASKS \$13,000,000.

17,000 Employees Necessary,
House Told.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Officials of the War Risk Insurance Bureau today asked the House Appropriations Committee for \$13,000,000 for the bureau's expenses, including payments to soldiers and sailors or their dependents, for the remainder of the fiscal year.

Previous appropriations of \$12,000,000 will not be sufficient to meet the expenses, the committee was told. Seventeen thousand employees will be needed, will be necessary to conduct the bureau's work.

CHEER EGYPT'S "FREEDOM."

Natives Accept Action of U. S. Sen-
ators as the Real Thing.

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 3.—On receipt of a telegram asserting that the Foreign Relations Committee of the United States Senate had declared Egypt should be independent, great demonstrations by natives were held in front of the American Consulate on Saturday and Sunday.

The Egyptians, magnifying the report into a realization of all the Nationalist aims, formed processions and marched through the streets.

There were demonstrations also at Cairo, where mounted police dispersed the crowds, arresting several persons.

ACCUSES SUGAR FIRM HERE.

Chicago Prosecutor Says J. Aaron
Company Got 15 Cents a Pound.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—United States District Attorney Cline today ordered 200 tons of sugar which was seized yesterday by Federal agents put on the market for sale at a price lower than 13 cents a pound. The sugar was sold by J. Aaron Company, New York, to a local firm for 15 cents a pound, but Mr. Cline said he would order a refund of the purchase price and force the Aaron company to sell at a lower figure.

"Our evidence shows that the Aaron company purchased the sugar at \$8.80 a hundred pounds," said Mr. Cline. "We hold that this is a pure case of profiteering and have no information that the District Attorney of New York city."

JERSEY GETS ROEBLING TAX.

Payment of \$248,000 Is Made on
Account of Estate.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 3.—New Jersey has received under the State inheritance laws \$248,000 on account of the inheritance tax against the estate of the late Charles D. Roebbling, one of the members of the J. A. Roebbling & Sons Company, wire manufacturers of this city, according to an announcement today. Citing to the fact, however, that the appraisal of the estate has not been completed the figures may be increased or decreased later.

The \$248,000 is a tax on about \$1,000,000, approximately as the taxable portion of the estate under the law.

Cardinal Mercier Leaves for U. S.

BRENT, France, Sept. 3.—Cardinal Mercier, Primate of Belgium, sailed today for the United States on board the transport Northern Pacific.

ALLEGED BETRAYER
OF KAHLEL TRANQUIL

Georges Quien Unruffled as
He Fights for Life at
Trial.

HIS ANSWERS PLAUSIBLE

Explains His Lack of Pass-
The Evidence Piles Up
Against Him.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the
London Times Service.

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PARIS, Sept. 3.—Georges Quien, the alleged betrayer of Edith Cavell to the Germans, is the only one of the actors in the drama now being played in court who has not lost his temper. He seems to have complete confidence in his counsel and lets him do the talking. He is more like a big schoolboy who has been "found out" and wants to make the best of it than a man fighting for his life.

There is no accusation of sincerity, never an indignant repudiation of the crime laid to him, never a passionate denial. He is a most disconcerting accused man.

This is not due to stolid stupidity, for he is clearly very intelligent. He rarely if ever contradicts himself, and if the President or the Government commissary detects a discrepancy between his statements at the preliminary examination and those at the trial he nearly always has a plausible answer. As a case in point the commissary is continually harking back to Quien's statement that he moved abroad without his papers. Quien was given a pass when he left Turnout prison, while Quien said none had been given to him or left to him. "It was because," he said, "I was 45 and so was over the Belgian military age."

He Seems Plausible.

Why did he linger in Brussels? Because he had an ingrowing toenail. Miss Wilkins, Edith Cavell's chief assistant, corroborates this, but points out that he was able to walk at least a mile or so with a stick. A servant of Miss Cavell swears she did not notice he hobbled and knew nothing about the toenail, yet she had been out with Quien. Again he said to Edith: "You know you told me you had arms walled up in your house and the wall had been cleverly papered over so that no one could detect the hiding place. If I had wanted to betray you I could have told the Germans that."

But Edith declares no living soul had known the secret from his lips and the arms were not what Quien described them to be, but a rifle, a Browning gun and carbine. And how did Quien know Edith's house had been searched for weapons when Edith swears he never told this to any one? The inference is that Quien learned it from Pinkhoff, the German detective.

Miss Adams outside that Quien was the only person outside her family who knew her pet name Ninette, which she had confided to him to ensure his being received by her aunts, yet the German detective hailed her with the words, "You are Ninette, aren't you?"

Again a witness, a maid, Miss Henry, who was convicted with Quien's organization, told the court how she was arrested. She had told Quien her name was Ofrance.

Now this was the name under which she was arrested. The Germans confronted her with Quien, who betrayed her with the words, "yes, it is she." She was sentenced to twelve years at the prison. Before she was sentenced, Quien said to her, "You are going to make buttons in Germany." Evidence was submitted following that she had denounced her fellow accused. Whereupon Miss Henry, boiling with indignation cried, "If I had been a traitor I should not have been sent to the galleys."

How long were you there?" asked the prisoner's counsel.

Witness Accuses Quien.

"Three years. That was the reward of treachery." The Government commissary intimated that this was somewhat different from Quien's three months' imprisonment. Miss Henry continued: "The Germans had their motives for spreading the report that I had denounced my fellow accused. I did my duty, but Quien did not do his."

The Government commissary then asked: "Is it true that Quien told you that he had been in the prison?"

The reply was, "Yes, I swear it, and two days later I was being shadowed." A telling incident was the confrontation of Quien with three Frenchmen who were fellow prisoners at Senneles. They stated that two hours after Quien arrived at the camp he was in possession of a detailed map of the camp and was seen speaking to Pinkhoff, whom he addressed as "Ami." Quien was written against him the prison sheet.

Maitre Kirchen, Miss Cavell's counsel, stated to the court that in his opinion Neels De Rhode, who was popularly supposed to be the betrayer, Miss Cavell, had in fact nothing to do with the affair. Neels was shot by Brille on the frontier because Brille suspected him of working to prevent his crossing the frontier. Brille himself was shot by the Germans. It will be seen that many of these minor incidents have no direct bearing on Quien's guilt as the betrayer of Edith Cavell. At the present moment two witnesses, Miss Thallier and Miss Wilkins, have recorded the belief that he is innocent of this particular charge.

ONE KILLED, 9 HURT IN CRASH.

Three Women Among Victims of
Trolley Car Collision.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 3.—One man was killed and nine others injured, including three women, when two trolley cars on the Holden line of the Worcester consolidated crashed in a head-on collision today near the Worcester-Holden line.

Harry M. Hulbert of Moncton, N. B., motorman of one of the cars, suffered the loss of both legs. He died later in the Holden Hospital.

A mixup in signals is blamed for the accident.

The most seriously injured are George Scates, conductor, W. A. Perkins, Worcester, motorman, cut by flying glass; Mrs. C. B. Stone, Holden, left leg fractured; James Hurley, of Worcester, cut and bruised; C. N. Hoadley, Rodin, lacation of head; Gustava Maroni, Worcester, fractured shoulder; Mrs. Clarence Prue, Holden, cut, bruised and internally injured; Mrs. Kate Francis, Holden, left leg cut; James Kendall, Holden, head badly cut.

Most of the injured are brought to Worcester City Hospital.

Printers Strike in Ecuador Town.

QUITO, Ecuador, Sept. 3.—The competitors of the Quito newspapers went on strike today. As a result none of the newspapers appeared on the streets.

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STYLE
COMFORT
QUALITY
Est. 1853.
Dr. P. KAHLER & SONS
44th Street and 5th Ave., New York

MINERS OF BRITAIN
WILL FORCE ACTION

Coal Workers Favor Ballot on
Forcing of Nationaliza-
tion Plan.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The coal miners in conference here today declared themselves in favor of taking a ballot on the question of direct action to force nationalization and resolved to vote in favor of such a ballot at to-morrow's meeting of the triple alliance of the transport workers, miners and railway men.

The miners adopted in its entirety the recommendation of the national executive committee that the Government scheme for dealing with coal miners be rejected, and decided to agitate for nationalization of the mines at the trades union congress at Glasgow in September.

Robert Smilie, the miners' leader, declared the miners generally were convinced that nationalization of the mines was essential in the interests of national industry and the poorer consumers.

William Bruce, member of Parliament for Monmouthshire and president of the South Wales Miners' Federation, said "coal is more valuable than gold." Mr. Bruce asked why the Government trifled with a product so essential to the reconstruction of the nation, and asserting the only solution of the problem was the nationalization of the mines.

The situation of the coal question now is that the miners' federation has rejected the Government's plan for working the mines in favor of nationalization. They have, however, left it to the Trade Union Congress to hold in Glasgow September 8 to decide whether there shall be direct action by the miners or whether constitutional means shall be employed to secure nationalization of the mines.

This means, in the opinion of competent judges, that direct action will not be taken. The miners nevertheless are said still to be flirting with the idea of a "wildcat" strike, and endeavor to induce the labor triple alliance—the miners, transport workers and railway men—to order another ballot of its members on the employment of direct action against conscription and military interference in Russia.

Messrs. Smilie and Bruce in their speeches today both plainly intimated that it would be a mistake to assume that direct action had been abandoned, and urged the Government not to drive the miners to extremes.

Point seemingly is given to Mr. Bruce's declaration that conscription and military interference in Russia.

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COAL MINE FIGHT GROWS.

Owners Dismiss Engineers and
Others Where 3,000 Men Are Out.

Special Despatch to The Sun.
SCRANTON, Pa., Sept. 3.—The Hudson Coal Company dismissed today all engineers, firemen, pump runners and other salaried men from the Coal Brook, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., mine, where 3,000 miners and laborers laid down their tools on Saturday against a system of excessive lockouts and of mechanical loaders. The places of the men dismissed today were filled by mine foremen, breaker bosses and colliery clerks, who will keep the pumps and fans running.

The mine workers committee today decided to carry the fight to every operation of the company in the Wyoming division, and to the Pennsylvania division about thirty thousand workers, and demand that every mechanical loader in its mines must be removed.

No. 1 and No. 14, and nine-year-old loaders are idle today, with 600 men out, the trouble arising over many men not wearing their union buttons on coming to work.

WIFE AND CHILDREN SLAIN.

Later Killed in Beds and Mother
Dead in Doorway.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 3.—When C. R. Slaughter, a contractor, reached home to-night he found his wife, sixteen-year-old daughter and a three-year-old daughter dead with bullet wounds through their bodies, and a third child mortally wounded. The bodies of the children lay in their beds, while that of the mother was in the doorway. The third child, a four-year-old, was crying for its mother and was unable to explain what had occurred.

Before leaving home this morning Slaughter said his wife asked him to explain the use of a revolver, as she feared tramps. He said she was in excellent spirits and he had no explanation of the tragedy.

DEFEATED REDS ASK PEACE.

Force Surrounded on Lithuanian
Front Seeks Terms.

BERN, Sept. 3.—The Russian Bolsheviks have proposed peace negotiations, following the rout of the forces, who are surrounded, according to an official announcement received here.

The foregoing despatch, while it does not refer to any particular district in Russia, probably has reference to the Lithuanian front, where the Bolsheviks were said on Tuesday to be surrounded and to be offering to make peace.

Are You Settled for
the Season in Town?

HOTEL
WELLINGTON
45TH STREET AT 4TH AVENUE
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AN EXCELLENT LOCATION
CLOVERLY TO THE CITY
2 Rooms & Bath, \$30 per week
3 Rooms & Bath, \$40 per week
Bathrooms Plan Only
Reduced on Lease
Under Knott Management.

PUNISH SHIRKERS,
O'RYAN ADVOCATES

Tells Senators Military Com-
mander Must Have Ample
Power.

RECOUNTS EXPERIENCE

Says Many Heavy Sentences
Were Imposed for "Terri-
fying" Purpose.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Military commanders must have the power to bring summary justice to men who show a tendency to quit their commands on the eve of battle, Major-Gen. John F. O'Ryan declared today before a Senate military sub-committee considering the Chamberlain bill proposing a general revision of the system of military justice.

Hope of reward, pride and patriotism, he said, are among the things that stimulate a soldier to do his duty, but under them must lie the knowledge that swift retribution will follow any shirking of the fight.

Gen. O'Ryan was a member of the board headed by Major-Gen. Kernan of the regular service which has submitted a report endorsed by the War Department proposing modifications of the Articles of War and the court-martial system, but disapproving the radical changes outlined in the Chamberlain bill.

Favors Appellate Court.

Under interrogation by Senator Chamberlain, author of the bill, Gen. O'Ryan said he agreed that the "meat of this thing" lay in the creation of an appellate court, which would relieve the soldiers of the stigma of conviction if that appeared the fair thing to do, instead of leaving it as at present, a question for executive clemency, which could take away the punishment but not the conviction.

He agreed with the board's view, however, that enforcement of discipline was an inseparable part of command and should therefore be administered in the name of the President, not by the Judge Advocate General or any other official as an independent power.

Speaking of his experience in command of the Twenty-seventh Division in France, the officer said the greatest demoralizing agency in any army was the man who shirked battle by going absent without leave without any intention of deserting. Many of the severe sentences imposed, he said, were due to the fact that the man who shirked battle had met the problem by seeing that short sentences to hard labor with the shirker were performed in the front lines, which means increased danger. This he had found effective, he added.

Cause of Sentences.

Too great stress, Gen. O'Ryan thought, had been laid on military legal procedure by persons far from the actual battle front. When the troops were mobilized, he said, many officers felt appalled at the task of training and maintaining order among such numbers of undisciplined men. Long sentences were dealt out to discipline, he said, but the effect of the mass was the real object of the whole army legal system.

Officers had no thought, Gen. O'Ryan said, that the "absurd" sentences imposed would be carried out, but left it to higher authority to correct matters. The effect on the men as a whole was secured when sentence was imposed, he said.

"QUARANTINED" HERD WINS.

Vermont Cattle, Technically
Banned, Adjudged Best.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 3.—Although technically quarantined because of a technical violation of the Federal tuberculosis test, a herd of Ayrshire cattle owned by C. E. Lusk of New York, which was quarantined because of tuberculosis, carried off all the prizes in the classes judged today at the Connecticut Fair at Charter Oak Park.

Because of the shirking of the law, it was impossible to subject the herd to the usual tests for tuberculosis on various occasions in Vermont, to the required tests for inter-State shipment and authorities gave their verdict. The Vermont cattle commissioner today gave permission for the Stevens cattle to re-enter Vermont without examination.

SAYS PEOPLE WANT COVENANT.

League to Enforce Peace Aid
Urges Ratification.

After a personal investigation conducted in fifteen States William H. Bord, Jr., national campaign manager of the League to Enforce Peace, left for Washington yesterday to tell the Senate that "85 per cent of the American people would vote to ratify the peace treaty, including the League of Nations covenant, without amendment or substantial reservation, if there were some way to submit the question to a popular referendum."

He also said that women, church people of all denominations, educators, laboring men and farmers are for the ratification of the league covenant.

"These groups among our citizens cannot conceive that the Senate will reject the treaty in whole or in part, and it is such a thing should appear responsible for it would likely suffer retirement to the quiet of civil life. Among business men there is an ever growing impatience over the postponement of ratification," he said.

Argentina Sending Cereals.

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 3.—Ten steamships are in the port of Buenos Aires, Rosario and Bahia Blanca loading full cargoes of cereals for the United States.

CHINA IS TO GET
SHANTUNG SOON

Continued from First Page.

tution of Kiao-Chau. This civil administration was from its inception meant to be a temporary institution to be maintained only until the final disposition of German rights in Shantung at the peace conference.

"Besides the matters included in the above five categories there are questions of the German cables, railway loans and preferential rights with regard to the supply of capital and materials and the employment of foreigners in Shantung. I believe these questions can easily be settled."

Promises Action Soon.

"Upon the basis I have above outlined, Japan will soon open negotiations with China for the restoration of Kiao-Chau and the disposition of other German rights in Shantung. I do not wish to say that these will be the exact terms, but I am prepared to declare that our overtone to China will be along these lines."

"Let me emphasize once more that these negotiations will be entered into within a very short time. The solemn pledges we have given to the world will be carried out by her under all circumstances, but the execution of that pledge would be greatly facilitated by the restoration of Kiao-Chau and the restoration of German rights in Shantung. From uttering threats against Japan and attempting to apply pressure upon her."

"The Japanese are but human. They have their national pride, and their sense of national dignity should be respected. No nation that has been given an important place in the concourse of great powers can, without a sense of humiliation, be reduced to a position of directed against her by the outside world—a threat which has, in Japan's judgment, no justification whatever, inasmuch as she has recently and unmistakably signified her intention of returning Kiao-Chau to China at the end of the war."

Have Taken Nothing From China.

"Japan has taken nothing from China in Shantung, but proposes to give her much. No one can contradict the physical fact that when Japan waged war against Kiao-Chau that German territory and other German possessions in Shantung were stripped in German hands. 'Festung' and 'strategic' elements of the Shantung Railway were defended by some 5,000 Germans, with every prospect of getting reinforcements from other parts of China. The Shantung Railway was openly employed in transporting such reinforcements as well as war supplies for the German fortification. In the face of this condition China was alike powerless and inactive."

Resents Charge of Piracy.

"It is now proposed to readjust the conditions in that province for the benefit of China. Kiao-Chau, which was to all intents and purposes ceded to Germany, is to be given back to China. In the disposition of every other German right in Shantung we propose to confer upon China the largest possible share. It is this act of piracy all benefactors and philanthropists must be pirates and robbers."

"It is well to bear clearly in mind that China has not sacrificed one life nor given one tal to recover Kiao-Chau and the rights she ceded to Germany in Shantung. Nor has she assumed any risk or responsibility in the whole matter. Japan, besides sacrificing much in wrestling them from the German grip, has assumed a heavy responsibility and all the risks attendant on the doubtful issue of the war when she voluntarily made an engagement in 1915 that Kiao-Chau would be restored to China. Who was sure Japan would keep the word of 1915 as to the final issue of the war?"

"All the sacrifices, risks and responsibility for Japan's no sacrifice, no risk, no responsibility, benefits only, for China. This appeal to you as fair or as common sense?"

"Apart from this particular phase of the Far Eastern question I may point out that no one can deny the fact that China owes Japan much for the preservation of her territorial integrity. I would be oversteering the case were I to say that Japan fought primarily and mainly for China."

"Of course Japan fought and struggled for her own self-preservation, but she did not fight to recover Kiao-Chau. Where would China have been had Japan not been ready to fight in 1914?"

"It is regrettable that many of the utterances on the Shantung question show little disposition to see things in the right perspective or to give a correct appreciation of facts."

JAPANESE OFFICIAL
TARGET OF COREANS

Bomb Thrown in Seoul—
American Woman Injured.

TOKYO, Sept. 3.—Advice received here today from Seoul, capital of Corea, state that a bomb was thrown at Gov.-Gen. Salto and that twenty persons were wounded, including an American woman named Harrison, related to Carter Harrison, former Mayor of Chicago.

Gov.-Gen. Salto was not wounded. No further details were received.

Washington, Sept. 3.—William Harrison,
brother of Carter Harrison, former
Mayor of Chicago, and his wife, received
slight flesh wounds in the explosion of a
bomb thrown at Gov.-Gen. Salto at
Seoul, Corea, yesterday, an official des-
patch to the State Department today
said. No other Americans were wounded.

The bomb was thrown as the Gov.-Gen. and his wife were leaving the railroad station, and exploded under their carriage. No one was killed, but M. Salto, who formerly held the portfolio of Minister of the Navy, was selected to succeed Gov.-Gen. Hasegawa of Corea. Gov.-Gen. Salto distinguished himself in naval affairs in the Russo-Japanese war. He took over his present portfolio about the middle of last month.

The appointment of Admiral Salto followed the issuance of an imperial rescript and a statement by Premier Hara at Tokyo announcing the abolition of military administration of Corea and the introduction of civil administration. The Premier's statement specifically declared that no responsible men discussing the Shantung Japanese war. He took over his present portfolio about the middle of last month.

Distinction between Coreans and Japan-
ese, it was promised, would be ob-
literated, and it was asserted that the
Government would adopt in Corea a
system of provincial and municipal
administration similar to that in Japan.

An independence movement in Corea was started early in the present year. These were many outbreaks in which numerous persons were reported to have been killed, and up to June 13, 1913, persons had been arrested in connection with the movement. Of these 3,697 were convicted.

On August 21 Coreans here issued a proclamation of the "Republic of Corea." The proclamation was signed by Dr. Kungnam Rhee, as President of the republic.

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A clean and comfortable dining room, prompt and courteous service and, of course, a high standard of food—these are the things to be expected at CHILDS.

If in any respect the servers are unable to satisfy you, ask for the head waitress or the manager—they are at your service and anxious to please.

Cullers, browned to perfection, entrancing in flavor—a CHILDS specialty.

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